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## EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE 223. *Lophopappus foliosus* Rusby.

(1) Flowering branch, (2) inner scale of involucre, (3) flowering head, (4) outer scale of involucre, (5) flower, (6) three anthers, (7) upper part of style.

PLATE 224. *Fluckigeria Fritschi* Rusby.

(1) Flowering stem, (2) disk  $\times 2$ , (3) calyx with ovary, (4) mouth of corolla laid open, (5) base of corolla with stamens, (6) pistil.

## Cryptogamic Notes from Long Island.--II.

BY SMITH ELY JELLIFFE.

## HEPATICÆ.

*Frullania Eboracensis* Gottsche.

*Frullania Asa-Grayana* Mont.

*Radula complanata* (L.) Dumort.

*Porella platyphylla* Lindb.

*Aneura Pinguis* (L.) Dumort.

*Trichocolea tomentella* (Ehrh.) Dumort.

*Scapania nemorosa* (L.) Nees.

*Plagiochila porelloides* Lindenb.

*Pellia epiphylla* (L.) Nees.

*Marchantia polymorpha* L.

*Conocephalus conicus* (L.) Dumort.

*Riccia fluitans* L.

*Riccia natans* L.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 20, 1894.

## Botanical Notes.

*Pistillody.* The note in the last BULLETIN regarding pistillody in the Mandrake called to mind a very similar case at Racine, Wis., this last spring. A student in studying the *Podophyllum* discovered a stamen which was normal in all particulars except that one-half of the anther bore a stigmatic lobe, the nature of which was easily recognized by its color and convolution, which exactly imitated those of a true stigma. *Podophyllum peltatum*,

thus giving two cases in one spring in such widely separated places, may be justly regarded as being uncommonly susceptible to pistillody.

*Staminody* occurred freely on a birch tree (*Betula populifolia*), in the suburbs of Racine. The pistillate catkins bore stamens for a half inch or more from the end.

*Teratology*. Two items which seem worthy of record will be mentioned. A *Trillium grandiflorum* was found in which a stamen and a petal were united edge to edge, one anther cell being obliterated by the union. It did not seem to be a case of reversion, as only the normal number of petals were present. A *Rheum Rhaponticum* stamen was seen which bore on its apex the filament of another stamen. This second stamen was perfect, and, in every observable detail, like any other in the flower. This occurrence of stamens, "tandem," as it were, reminds one of the proliferation of the rose, giving one peduncle from the centre of another flower, but any such phenomenon among stamens has never come to my notice before.

F. L. STEVENS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 12, 1894.

*Algæ Exsiccatae*. The undersigned have made preparations for the issuing of sets of dried specimens of the North American Algæ, both of the fresh and of the salt waters, for the aid of investigators and to assist in the development of a better knowledge of the North American species. Contributions of sets of 80 specimens each are solicited.

FRANK S. COLLINS,  
WILLIAM A. SETCHELL,  
ISAAC HOLDEN.

All interested are requested to address Frank S. Collins, 97 Dexter St., Malden, Mass.

*Lemna Valdiviana* Philippi. I have collected and floated out a large number of sheets of the *Lemna Valdiviana*, recently discovered by Dr. Geo. G. Kennedy in Randolph, Mass. As the station is an interesting one, the plant will be desired by botanists, and I shall be glad to send it to anybody who may ask for it.

WALTER DEANE.

9 BREWSTER STREET, CAMBRIDGE MASS., November, 1894.

ULMARIA ULMARIA (L.) (*Spiræa Ulmaria* L. Sp. Pl. 490 (1753).  
*Ulmaria palustris* Moench, Meth. 663 (1794).)

This plant was collected by me during the past summer at Trois Pistoles, in the province of Quebec. It was growing by a wire fence near the track of the Intercolonial Railway and was quite wild. There is a specimen of this species in the Herbarium of Columbia College, collected by W. M. Whitfield at Lenox, Mass., July 11, 1889. Who can furnish information of other American localities?

Curiously enough, the binomial used above appears not to have been published before. JOHN HENDLEY BARNHART.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., October 5, 1894.

*The Columbia College Herbarium* has within the last month been re-arranged, the families now following the sequence of Engler and Prantl's "Natürliche Pflanzfamilien;" the genera will gradually be placed in the sequence of that work as the volumes are completed. The advantages of this system are: (1) The indications it affords of the phylogeny of the groups. (2) The convenience of having the arrangement of the whole collection based on one set of volumes. The mechanical work of moving several hundred thousand mounted sheets appeared at first to be very considerable, and as the space available for stacking is limited, we delayed the work long after we had decided to undertake it, but it has really been accomplished with ease and rapidity, and we are confident that much has been gained. The "Natürliche Pflanzenfamilien," having appeared so very recently, contains many more genera of Spermatophyta than Bentham and Hooker's "Genera Plantarum," and a great many specimens which in some herbaria have been placed at the ends of the orders and in others interspersed through the generic sequence will now find their place in the series.

Of course no student will be willing to accept all the generic limitations of Dr. Engler's books any more than he was willing to accept all of Bentham and Hooker's, but the recent publication of the former gives it a distinct advantage. It is to be hoped that a generic index to the whole work will be printed.

N. L. BRITTON.